

The article on "Our Internal Improvement" in our Friday Morning, June 3, 1912, page 1, should have been credited to the *Catharine* *Mag.*

**General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.**—A regular meeting of the above committee will be held at the *Rockwell House*, on Friday evening next, June 3, at 8 o'clock. By order, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Chairman. SAMUEL D. JACKSON, Secretary. CHARLES K. TAYLOR, Treasurer. (2-2)

**For a Letter from O. A. Brownson** the Senate's Apportionment, American Institute, Our Internal Improvement, Sanders' School Books, Capt. Shingley, and A Word to Farmers, see First Page.

**For Railroads and Travel.** The Slavery Question, No. 7, The Silk Business, An Intemperance Riot, Lynching on the Gen. Pratte, Results of Temperance in Saratoga Co. and many News Items, see Last Page.

#### Our City Officers.

The Loco-Foco Officers of former years persist in holding on to the places from which they have been removed. From the Comptroller down to the Captains of the Watch we cannot hear that one has given up the places and functions from which he has been legally dismissed. The superseded clerks of the Councils possibly form an exception. The newly appointed officers, having presented themselves to the Mayor and been sworn in by him, have been sworn in by the Recorder. They now stand ready to discharge the duties of the stations to which they have been called, and from which they are unjustly and illegally debarred; but they resort to no force but only await the due operation of Law.

A supersedeas was last evening served on the Captains of the Watch; which they resisted, as counselled by the Mayor and Aldermen, and must abide the consequences. The Aldermen and officers who went to the Watch house to serve the process found a large force there collected, including a good part of the off-Watch, as though to offer violent resistance. All duly appeared to be the head-man among them. The writ was peacefully served, however, and the serving officers quietly retired.

And now we ask our readers to mark the contrast between Wing and Loco-Foco conduct under similar circumstances. Remember the Loco-Foco mob of many thousands which overpowered the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1838, and drove the Senate out of the Capitol because Members from Philadelphia County, who had been returned without an actual majority of votes, were admitted to seat. Mark the Cambreleng and Stamm movements in this City, elsewhere, to instigate a civil war in Rhode Island because a legal wrong not redressed precisely in the manner they would have it. "It is our right, and we will have it!"—we have numbers and arms, and will take it!"—is virtually the language of these Patriots. Blood and massacre, conflagration and anarchy, they count as pastime. But the Wings are subjected to a most flagrant wrong, outraging Law as well as Justice, and they calmly bear without raising a hand in violence until their grievances shall be legally, peacefully redressed. Which party manifests the right spirit.

#### Mr. Calhoun in the Field.

A great Mass Convention of the Loco-Foco of North Carolina was held at Salisbury, Rowan Co. on the 19th and 20th—the number in attendance estimated at three or four thousand. Hon. Charles Fisher, late M. C. called to order, and nominated for President Hon. HENRY W. CONSON, long Member of Congress from the Lincoln District. Addresses were made by ex-U. S. Senators Bedford Brown and Robert Strong, Barton Craig & Co. Crooke of S. C. and many others. Letters of sympathy from Messrs. Calhoun, McAdoo, Buchanan, Wright, Woodbury and ex-Gov. Polk—It was a grand gathering. In closing its account of it, the *Charlotte (N. C.) Jeffersonian* (Loco-sensar) says:

"No expression of opinion was made by the Convention on the subject of the Presidency, though we were gratified to find that numerous and respectable body, coming together from all parts of the State, almost unanimous in favor of Mr. CALHOUN, the great champion of the Constitution and Equal Rights. It was thought premature to make a nomination for the Presidency at this time. One thing is certain, however, (as shown by the feeling in this Convention,) that Mr. CALHOUN is the almost unanimous choice of the Democracy of our State. We President. About this there can be no mistake. We shall have more to say on this subject shortly."

The Loco-Focos are boasting of great changes in that (the Western) section of the State, caused by the addresses of their candidate for Governor, Louis D. Henry. They say that Gov. Morehead is square out for a Protective Tariff, and are trying hard to arouse the old Southern anti-Tariff prejudice against him. We shall know what luck they have next August.

**From the Union Democrat.**—The *Orleans Republican*, a well conducted and thoroughly Democratic journal, published at Albany, Orleans Co., comes to us this week in a new dress and considerably enlarged and improved in appearance. We are gratified to find this evidence of the prosperity of that journal. The *Republican* has placed at its disposal the name of *Silas Watson* as a candidate for the Presidency, in 1912. Present indications seem to point to Mr. Watson as one of the leading, if not the successful, candidate for the nomination. Should the candidate be awarded the State of New York, no man would think of more to be brought forward by the Democracy of this State. The equity of Silas Watson to throw itself back upon the policy of the *Republican*. The people would receive the measure of either in a modified form, through some one of the leading members of the parties to which they respectively belong.

It thus speaks the leading Loco-Foco journal of Central New York; and we copy it only to say that we protest against the shirking of issues which it appears to meditate. We are tired of these never-ending, still beginning contests hanging on "measures of either in a modified form," "Judicious Tariff," "Compromises," and such pernicious humbugs which seem only calculated to tickle the public ear with hollow words and keep two sets of office-seekers tottering into and out of place. We go into the next Presidential contest for PROTECTION to AMERICAN INDUSTRY and a sound, convenient, and uniform NATIONAL CURRENCY, and for a candidate of like faith. We must upon a fair stand-up fight and no skulking.

Hon. JOHN MILLER, M. C. from Missouri, declines being a candidate for reelection.

**The Crops.**—From all parts of the Country we have the most gratifying accounts of the growing crops—Wheat, Rye, Cotton, almost every thing. Fruit is the prominent exception. The May frosts have injured it seriously.

**The Cincinnati Gazette** complains that New-York advises first reach it through Baltimore papers—often two days first. We believe the fault is in the Baltimore Post-Office. Who can explain it?

**Damages to the amount of \$15,000** were lately recovered by Alexander Mitchell, against D. C. Hayes, in Chatham County Ga. in an action for slander. Large sum that, for the slanderer to seek for not putting a bride on his tongue.

#### Foreign Influence.

"Americanism" writes us in strong denunciation of the interference of Foreign Traders and their paid agents in dictating the action of Congress and the policy of the Country on the subject of the Tariff. We do not publish his essay, because we believe enough has been said, in our columns on the subject. In our view, Foreigners are not at all blameable in the premises, and should not be deemed so. It is our own mistaken policy, our blind deferring to the opinions and persuasions of those whose interest is adverse to ours, that we should condemn. If a Foreign importing interest can procure such an alteration of our Revenue Laws as will largely increase its own business and profits, it can hardly be censured, as the world goes for attempting it. Let us leave foreigners to their own business in their own way, and look after our Representatives who may be influenced by their counsels.

The *Courier* repeats our casual remark in regard to Gov. Cleveland's refusal to surrender Mr. Dorr. We did not say that Gov. C. decided right, but that he had a right to decide as to the expediency of the requisition made upon him by Gov. King. But we further contend that the power of a State to demand the surrender of persons from another State obviously has limits. Suppose Gov. King should claim all the known actors in the Cambreleng Park meeting as fugitives of reason against that State, most Gov. Seward would surrender them? Should he demand Gov. Cleveland on similar grounds, most Gov. C. give himself up? We did not say that Gov. C. had done "about right," but, after stating that he had assumed a right to look into and pass upon the facts, we added: "We are inclined to think this the right course." So we say still: and will say further that we think the Rhode Islanders may as well let Dorr alone if he will keep away from their territory. There is some part of Dogberry's advice to the watch that hits their case exactly.

#### Gen. Jackson's Fine.

Our readers all understand that the move in several Legislatures upon Congress for the repayment to Gen. Jackson of a fine imposed on him in New-Orleans is a party maneuver, intended to give a little Hickory fire under the caldron of Loco-Focoism. We think the Senate have been very kind to Gen. J. in the course they permitted the matter to take in that body. A friend has furnished us the following account of the transaction on which this application is founded:

It is generally supposed that the act of General Jackson for which he was fined arose from the necessity under which he was placed to act thus for the preservation of the city; that he declared Martial Law, &c. Now had the action for which the fine was imposed taken place either before or at the time of the battle, or pending any imminent danger, there might have been some color of justification. Such, however, is not the fact; for the circumstance took place on the 13th day of February, over forty days after the battle. At that time about 2000 militia were stationed below New-Orleans, in a swampy, where they were dying of very fast. Mr. Souillard, a member of the Legislature, called upon Gen. Jackson and told him of their situation, and that the ratification of the treaty of Ghent was known to the authority of Mr. Livingston, who had just returned from the British fleet, and asked that they should be relieved. This Gen. Jackson refused. Mr. S. made an appeal, or statement of the facts, in the public papers. For this act of publication Gen. Jackson, by virtue of martial law, imprisoned Mr. S. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Hall for his release, which Gen. Jackson refused to obey—and for such refusal he was fined for contempt of Court, by Judge Hall.

The American People are now called upon to defend this fine with interest, for a gross violation and contempt of law, to a man who has been the recipient already of the highest honor that a free people can bestow, and who has already received more than \$200,000 salary in one office only.

#### Q IS THE CORNER.

The following "word of exhortation," which we clip from the conclusion of a homily on "Hard Times," in the *Springfield Republic*, is in our judgment excellent:

"We have word for Debtors who are pushed to the wall. Let them not be discouraged—let them not be overcome by despondency. Hope, like truth, lies at the bottom of the deepest well. On the ashes of a burnt dwelling, may be laid the foundation of a new building. The darkest hour is just before break of day. After the night comes the morning. If a man stumble, and fall not, he helps on his journey. Keep a clear conscience. The light in spite of temptation. Keep up your spirits, and pouring spirits down, but by doing all that within you lie for yourself and your neighbor, the result to the hand that moves the world. Above all, meet your creditors with your shirt-sleeves rolled up, not for fighting, but for hard work. Mind all these hints, and you'll be the happier now, and the better off hereafter."

"A whole chapter to Creditors: DO AS YOU WOULD BE DONE BY."

G. W. Kendall favors his readers with the following in the *Pennyone* of the 25th:

**SINGULAR CELEBRATION—TEXAS TRICKERY.**—The anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto, (21st of April) was celebrated in great style by the Texas prisoners confined in the Convict of Santiago, City of Mexico. The way they worked. It is to obtain leave of the commandant of the guard was certainly ingenious, if we were correctly informed. One of the Texans who spoke Spanish went to the officer and told him that it was a great day in Texas—the anniversary of the patron saint of that Republic—and desired that he would give the men the liberty of remaining in doors that afternoon in order to celebrate it. To this the commandant gave his assent, and the men came in from their morning work well supplied with every species of liquor and good things to be found in the rum and cook shops on their route.

Although unwell at the time and unable to participate in the festivities, we have never seen more joy or hilarity upon any occasion. An excellent dinner was provided, speeches, songs, and toasts, patriotic and humorous, enlivened the feast, the walls were decorated with Texas flags, blue in drab and charcoal, and a happier set of fellows never congregated around a festive board. A similar scene under similar circumstances was perhaps never before witnessed—celebrating the greatest and almost the only defeat Santa Anna ever sustained, and under his very nose. That night the chains were knocked from our ankles and we obtained our liberty; but we can never forget our last day in prison or the celebration of the battle of San Jacinto.

At a late Bible-class examination, the master having asked, "what is said of John the Baptist?" received the following answer: "And this one John came up out of the wilderness, and he was clothed in camel-hair, and he ate his meat with locusts and wild onions."

New York. —Sung the *Song No. 1*—Morning over the Water. The *Song No. 2*—The *Song No. 3*—The *Song No. 4*—The *Song No. 5*—The *Song No. 6*—The *Song No. 7*—The *Song No. 8*—The *Song No. 9*—The *Song No. 10*—The *Song No. 11*—The *Song No. 12*—The *Song No. 13*—The *Song No. 14*—The *Song No. 15*—The *Song No. 16*—The *Song No. 17*—The *Song No. 18*—The *Song No. 19*—The *Song No. 20*—The *Song No. 21*—The *Song No. 22*—The *Song No. 23*—The *Song No. 24*—The *Song No. 25*—The *Song No. 26*—The *Song No. 27*—The *Song No. 28*—The *Song No. 29*—The *Song No. 30*—The *Song No. 31*—The *Song No. 32*—The *Song No. 33*—The *Song No. 34*—The *Song No. 35*—The *Song No. 36*—The *Song No. 37*—The *Song No. 38*—The *Song No. 39*—The *Song No. 40*—The *Song No. 41*—The *Song No. 42*—The *Song No. 43*—The *Song No. 44*—The *Song No. 45*—The *Song No. 46*—The *Song No. 47*—The *Song No. 48*—The *Song No. 49*—The *Song No. 50*—The *Song No. 51*—The *Song No. 52*—The *Song No. 53*—The *Song No. 54*—The *Song No. 55*—The *Song No. 56*—The *Song No. 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